THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1831. NO. 60.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

GIDINGS, BALDWIN & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
CLEAVELAND, OHIO;

PROPRIETORS of the Ohio, Troy, and Erie Daily Line of Canal Boats, Ohio Canal—Agents of Troy and Erie Line, New York Canal and Proprietors in a Line of Steam Boats and Vessels on Lake Erie.—*Refer to*
MESSRS. WM. D. HARRIS & Co.
March 25.—3m* *Pittsburgh.*

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. F. IRWIN has removed to the New Brick Building in Liberty street, near the end of Fourth street. March 25.—3m

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters: with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS.
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by
BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb. 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

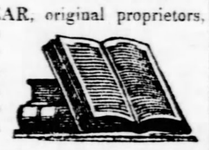
WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES'
SPELLING BOOK,

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.



Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

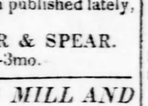
J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by



ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.
N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pitsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."
N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.
WM. M'CARTNEY, *Boyardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.
MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.: and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.
Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,
Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works; and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.
April 5, 1831—tf

LOG-WOOD AND FUSTIC.

JUST received, from New Orleans, by Steam Boat New Jersey, twenty tons of Campeachy Log-Wood, and five tons of Fustic, of Superior Quality. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & CO., Druggists, Pittsburgh. March 15.—6w

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—The Partnership between John Jones and Wm. C. Robinson, under the firm of Jones & Robinson, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 15th of Sept. 1830. April 8—3*

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON
MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open a *Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.
JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*
TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing
Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.
November 23, 1830—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826.—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARD WARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloth. Feb. 25.—2mo.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and thirty-one acres of first rate Upland, situate in St. Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, on the old Washington Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county.
JOHN M'FARLANE.
April 12—3t*

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN,
Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets.
January 28, 1831—tf.

REMOVAL.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have removed their stock of Dry Goods to the store recently occupied by Messrs. James Brown & Son, NO. 83 MARKET STREET, where they are opening an unusually large assortment of *FRENCH GOODS*, selected from the latest importations, and adapted to the present season. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers, and invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their goods, which are offered at the lowest market prices, *Wholesale and Retail*. They offer also a good assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS, among which are
30 pieces Broadcloths
25 do. Satinets
50 do. Irish Linens
Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins
Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins
2 cases black and yellow Navarino Bonnets
1 case Dunstable Straw Bonnets.
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831—6w

☞**Stage Drivers Wanted.**

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

"The Saturday Courier."

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced in the city of Philadelphia, a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention. We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

LIGHT READING, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorise us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT of STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent, and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in their more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.
WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

CONDITIONS.

The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of an excellent quality—comprising *twenty-eight columns* of reading matter. ADVERTISEMENTS will be handsomely displayed, and inserted at moderate prices.

Terms of Subscription—Two DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Agents, and other persons at a distance, procuring *six* subscribers, and becoming responsible for the payment of their subscriptions, will receive a seventh copy *gratis*.

All communications concerning this paper, to be addressed (post paid) to
WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
No. 15 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.
April 12.—3t

MR. THOMAS WATSON'S Preparatory School, conducted by Miss E. JONES, will be removed on the first of April to 25 Second street, in the Stone Building formerly occupied by the Branch Bank of U. States.

Children taught in this School, when sufficiently advanced, have a preference in the School of Mr. Thomas Watson, in Sixth street, under the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church.

☞In the same building a school for girls is kept by Miss M. Jones. March 29, 1831—3w

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 50 Front street.
W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM.
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

100 BBLS. No. 2 Mackerel, 1830 brand
50 do. No. 3 do do do
200 bbls. Superfine Flour, for family use
12738 lbs. Bacon
4780 yards Tow Linen; 1876 yards Flax Linen
500 boxes 8-10 Window Glass
200 do 10-12 do do
30 do do do, large assorted sizes
50 do Porter Bottles
40 do assorted Hollow Ware
20 do superior Kentucky Tobacco
Gloninger & Co's. Juniata Hammered Iron, ast'd
" " do Rolled do do
" " Common do do do
500 barrels Plaster of Paris
50 dozens Nelson's Superior Sickles
10 do Fox's Corn and Grass Scythes
All which we offer low for cash or approved acceptances.
CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM.
April 12, 1831—4t

SCHWEPPE & HORNER

HAVE just received, and offer for sale low, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Prime green Havanna, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas; Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, and Pepper; Bengal and Manilla Indigo; Madder, Ginger, Rice, Box Raisins, Figs, &c. Superior Loaf Sugar; 20 tons Campeachy Logwood; Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Port Wines; Holland Gin, (Sevan brand,) Jamaica Spirits; Cogniac Brandy, (Seignette brand;) Molasses; New Orleans Sugar; 600 heavy Dried Hides; 50 barrels No. 1 Mackerel; 100 do. No. 2 do. 100 do. No. 3 do. Tubs of Mackerel for family use. Ap. 12

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M'DONALD & COLWELL have Removed their Office to St. Clair street, third door east of the Exchange Hotel.
April 12—1mo

MILLER & LECKY,
SIGN PAINTERS,

HAVE removed to St. Clair street, No. 4 Patterson's Row.—Thankful to their friends for past favors—respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
Pittsburgh, March 25, 1831.—3w

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

VERNAL STANZAS.

Vernal delight and joy able to drive,
All sadness but despair.—*Milton.*

Bright shone the sun, blue was the day,
The noontide air was very clear;
The Highland mountains round our bay,
And all far things seem'd near:
I rested on a primrose bank;
An April softness bath'd the breeze;
As 'twere new life my spirit drank
From out the budding trees.

The sportive sea-gull voyaged by,
Turning his white sails to the sun;
The little birds sang merrily
That Spring was now begun:
The snowdrops all had ta'en farewell,
But yet some crocus-flowers were bright,
The hyacinth, to nurse its bell,
Drank in the purple light.

Methought to childhood's bloomy track
Life's vagrant footsteps were restored;
And blessings manifold came back,
Long lost, and deep deplored:
The perish'd and the past arose;—
I saw the sunny tresses wave,
And heard the silver tongues of those
Cold, cold within the grave.

But yet for them no grief awoke,—
They seem'd a part of Nature still;
Smelt the young flowers, gazed from the rock,
And listen'd to the rill.—
All was so silent so serene,
So sweetly calm, so gently gay,
Methought even Death no ill had been,
On that pure vernal day.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE LATE DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.

CONCLUDED.

Gentlemen, what I have said of the benefits of the Constitution to your city, might be said, with little change, in every other part of the country. Its benefits are not exclusive. What has it left undone, which any government could do, for the whole country? In what condition has it placed us? Where do we now stand? Are we elevated or degraded by its operation? What is our condition under its influence, at the very moment when some talk of arresting its power, and breaking its unity? Do we not challenge the respect of the whole world? What has placed us thus high?—What has given us this just pride? What else is it, but the unrestrained and free operation of that same Federal Constitution, which it has been proposed now to hamper, and manacle, and nullify? Who is there among us, that should find himself on any spot of the earth, where human beings exist, and where the existence of other nations is known, that would not be proud to say, I am an American? I am a countryman of Washington? I am a citizen of that Republic, which, although it has suddenly sprung up, yet there are none on the globe, who have ears to hear, and have not heard of it—who have eyes to see, and have not read of it—who know any thing, and yet do not know of its existence and its glory? And, Gentlemen, let me now reverse the picture. Let me ask, who there is among us, if he were to be found to-morrow in one of the civilised countries of Europe, and were there to learn that this goodly form of Government had been overthrown—that the United States were no longer united—that a death-blow had been struck upon their bond of Union—that they themselves had destroyed their chief good and their chief honor,—who is there, whose heart would not sink within him? Who is there who would not cover his face for very shame?

At this very moment, Gentlemen, our country is a general refuge for the distressed and the persecuted of other nations. Whoever is in affliction from political occurrences in his own country, looks here for shelter. Whether he be Republican, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from thrones that crumble and fall under or around him, —he feels equal assurance, that if he get foot-hold on our soil, his person is safe, and his rights will be respected.

And who will venture to say, that in any Government, now existing in the world, there is greater security for persons or property than in the United States? We have tried these popular institutions in times of great excitement and commotion; they have stood substantially firm and steady, while the fountains of the great political deep have been elsewhere broken up; while thrones, resting on ages of proscription, have tottered and fallen; and while, in other countries, the earthquake of unrestrained popular commotion has swallowed up all law, and all liberty, and all right together. Our Government has been tried in peace, and it has been tried in war, and has proved itself fit for both. It has been assailed from without, and successfully resisted the shock; it has been disturbed within, and has effectually quieted the disturbance. It can stand trial—it can stand assault—it can stand adversity,—it can stand every thing, but the marring of its own beauty, and the weakening of its own strength. It can stand every thing, but the effects of our own rashness, and our own folly. It can stand every thing, but disorganisation, disunion, and nullification.

It is a striking fact, and as true as it is striking, that, at this very moment, among all the principal civilised States of the world, that Government is most secure against the danger of popular commotion, which is itself entirely popular. It seems, indeed, that the submission of every thing to the public will, under Constitutional restraints, imposed by the people themselves, furnishes, itself, security that that will will desire nothing wrong.

Certain it is, that popular Constitutional liberty, as we enjoy it, appears, in the present state of the world, as safe and stable a basis for Government to rest upon, as any government of any enlightened State can find, or does find. Certain it is, that in these times of so much popular knowledge, and so much popular activity, those Governments which do not admit the people to partake in their administration, but keep the people under and beneath, sit on materials for an explosion, which may take place at any moment, and blow them into a thousand atoms.

Gentlemen, let any man who would degrade and enfeeble the national constitution—let any man who would nullify its laws, stand forth and tell us what he would wish. What does he propose? Whatever he may be, and whatever substitute he may hold forth, I am sure the people of this country will decline his kind interference, and hold on by the Constitution which they possess.—Any one who would willingly destroy it, I rejoice to know would be looked upon with abhorrence. It is deeply entrenched in the minds of the people. Doubtless, it may be undermined by artful and long continued hostility; it may be imperceptibly weakened by secret attack; it may be insidiously shorn of its powers by slow degrees; the public vigilance may be lulled, and when it awakes, it may find the Constitution frittered away. In these modes, or some of them, doubtless, it is possible that the Union of the States may be dissolved.

But if the general attention of the people be kept alive—if they see the intended mischief before it is effected, they will effectually prevent it by their own sovereign power. They will interpose themselves between the meditated blow, and the object of their regard and attachment. Gentlemen, next to the controlling authority of the people themselves, the preservation of the Government is mainly committed to those who administer it. If conducted in wisdom, it cannot but stand strong. Its genuine original spirit is a patriotic, liberal, and generous spirit: a spirit of conciliation, of moderation, of candor, and charity: a spirit of friendship, and not a spirit of hostility, with the States: a spirit, careful not to exceed, and equally careful not to relinquish its just powers. While no interest can or ought to feel itself shut out from the benefits of the Constitution, none should consider those benefits as exclusively its own. The interests of all must be connected, and reconciled and provided for, as far as possible, that all may perceive the benefits of a united government.

Among other things, we are to remember that, since the adoption of the Constitution, new States have arisen, possessing already an immense population, spreading and thickening over vast regions, which were a wilderness when the Constitution was adopted. Those States are not like New York, directly connected with the maritime commerce. They are entirely agricultural, and need markets for consumption, and access to those markets. It is the duty of the government to bring the interests of these new States into the Union, and incorporate them closely in the family compact. Gentlemen, it is not impracticable to reconcile these various interests, and so to administer the government as to make it useful to all. It was never easier to administer the government than it is now. We are beset with none, or with few, of its original difficulties: and it is a time of great general prosperity and happiness. Shall we admit ourselves incompetent to carry on the government, so as to be satisfactory to the whole country? Shall we admit that there has so little descended to us of the wisdom and prudence of our fathers? If the Government could be administered in Washington's time, when it was yet new, when the country was heavily in debt, when foreign relations were threatening, and when Indian wars pressed on the frontiers, can it not be administered now? Let us not acknowledge ourselves unequal to our duties.

Gentlemen, on the occasion referred to, it became necessary to consider the judicial power, and its proper functions under the Constitution.—In every free and balanced government, this is a most essential and important power. Indeed, I think it is a remark of Mr. Hume, that the administration of justice seems to be the leading object of institutions of government; that legislatures assemble, that armies are embodied, that both war and peace are made, with a sort of ultimate reference to the proper administration of laws, and the judicious protection of private rights. The judicial power comes home to every man. If the legislature passes incorrect or unjust general laws, its members bear the evil as well as others. But judicature acts on individuals. It touches every private right, every private interest, and almost every private feeling. What we possess is hardly fit to be called our own, unless we feel secure in its possession; and this security, this feeling of perfect safety, cannot exist under a wicked, or even under a weak and ignorant administration of the laws. There is no happiness, there is no liberty, there is no enjoyment of life, unless a man can say, when he rises in the morning, I shall be subject to the decision of no unjust judge to-day.

But, Gentlemen, the Judicial Department, under the Constitution of the United States, possesses still higher duties. It is true that it may be called on, and is occasionally called on to decide questions, which are, in one sense, of a political nature. The general and state governments, both established by the people, are established for different purposes, and with different powers. Between those powers, questions may arise, and who shall decide them? Some provision for this end is absolutely necessary. What shall it be? This was the question before the Convention; and various schemes were suggested. It was foreseen, that the states might inadvertently pass laws, inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or with acts of Congress. At least laws might be passed, which would be charged with such inconsistency. How should these questions be disposed of? Where shall the power of judging, in cases of alleged interference, be lodged? One suggestion in the convention, was to make it an executive power, and to lodge it in the hands of the President, by requiring all state laws to be submitted to him, that he might negative such as he thought appeared repugnant to the general constitution. This idea, perhaps, may have been borrowed from the power exercised by the crown, over the laws of the colonies. It would evidently have been not only an inconvenient and troublesome proceeding, but dangerous, also, to the powers of the States. It was not pressed. It was thought wiser and safer, on the whole, to require states legislatures and state judges to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and then leave the states at liberty to pass whatever laws they please, and if interference, in points of facts, should arise, to refer the question to judicial decision. To this end, the judicial power, under the Constitution of the United States, was made co-extensive with the legislative power. It was extended to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of Congress. The Judiciary became thus possessed of the authority of deciding, in the last resort, in all cases of alleged interference, between State Laws and the Constitution, and Laws of Congress.

Gentlemen—This is the actual Constitution—this the law of the land. There may be those, who think it necessary, or who would prefer a different mode of deciding such questions. But this is the established mode, and till it be altered, the Courts can no more decline their duty, on these occasions, than on other occasions. But, Gentlemen, can any reasonable man doubt the expediency of this provision, or suggest a better? Is it not absolutely essential to the peace of the country, that this power should exist somewhere?—Where can it exist, better than where it does exist? The National Judiciary is the common tribunal of the whole country. It is organized by the common authority, and its places filled by the common agent. This is a plain and practical provision. It was framed by no bungler, nor by any wild theorists. And who can say, that it has failed? Who can find substantial fault with its operation or its results? The great question is, whether we shall provide for the peaceable decision of cases of collision. Shall they be decided by law, or by force? Shall the decisions be decisions of peace, or decisions of war?

On the occasion referred to, the proposition contended for was, that every state, under certain supposed exigencies, and in certain supposed cases, might decide for itself, and act for itself, and oppose its own force to the execution of the laws. By what argument, do you imagine, gentlemen, it was, that such a proposition was maintained? I should call it metaphysical, and subtle; but these terms would imply at least ingenuity, and some degree of plausibility; whereas the argument appears to me plain assumption, mere perverse construction of plain language, in the body of the Constitution itself. As I understand it, when put forth in its revised and most authentic shape, it is this: that the Constitution provides that any amendments may be made to it, which shall be agreed to by three fourths of the states; there is, therefore, to be nothing in the Constitution to which three fourths of the states have not agreed: All this, is true; but then comes this inference, viz: that when one state denies the constitutionality of any law of Congress, she may arrest its execution as to herself, and keep it arrested, till the states can all be consulted, by their conventions, and three fourths of them shall have decided that the law is constitutional. Indeed the inference is still stranger than this; for State Conventions have no authority to construe the Constitution, though they have authority to amend it: therefore the argument must prove, if it prove any thing, that when any one state denies that any particular power is included in the constitution, it is to be considered as not included, and cannot be found there, till three fourths of the states agree to insert it. In short, the result of the whole is, that though it requires three fourths of the states to insert any thing into the Constitution, yet any one state can strike any thing out of it. For the power to strike out, and the power of deciding, without appeal, upon the construction of what is already in, are substantially and practically the same.

And, Gentlemen, what a spectacle should we have exhibited, under the actual operation of notions like these? At the very moment when our government was quoted, praised, and commended all over the world; when the friends of Republican Liberty, every where, were gazing at it with delight, and were in perfect admiration at the harmony of its movements, one state steps forth, and by the power of nullification, breaks up the whole system, and scatters the bright chain of the Union, into as many sundered links as there are separate states!

Seeing the true grounds of the Constitution thus attacked, I raised my voice in its favor, I must confess, with no preparation, or previous intention. I can hardly say that I embarked in the contest from a sense of duty. It was an instantaneous impulse of inclination, not acting against duty, I trust, but hardly waiting for its suggestions. I felt it to be a contest for the integrity of the Constitution; and I was ready to enter into it, not thinking, or caring, personally, how I might come out.

Gentlemen, I have true pleasure in saying that I trust the crisis has, in some measure passed by. The doctrines of nullification have received a severe and stern rebuke from public opinion. The general reprobation of the country has been cast upon them. Recent expressions of the most numerous branch of the National Legislature are decisive and imposing. Every where, the general tone of public feeling is for the Constitution. While much will be yielded, every thing, almost, but the integrity of the Constitution, and the essential interests of the country, to the cause of mutual harmony, and mutual conciliation, no ground can be granted, not an inch, to menace and bluster. Indeed, menace and bluster, and the putting forth of daring unconstitutional doctrines, are, at this very moment, the chief obstacles to mutual harmony, and satisfactory accommodation. Men cannot well reason, and confer, and take counsel together, about the discreet exercise of a power, with those who deny that any such power rightfully exists, and who threaten to blow up the whole Constitution, if they cannot otherwise get rid of its operation. It is matter of sincere gratification, gentlemen, that the voice of this great state has been so clear and strong, and her vote, all but unanimous, on the most interesting of these occasions, in the House of Representatives. Certainly such respect to the Union becomes New York. It is consistent with her interests and her character. That singularly prosperous state,—which now is, and is likely to continue to be, the greatest link in the chain of the Union—will ever be, it is to be hoped, the strongest link also. The great states which lie in her neighborhood agreed with her fully in this matter. Pennsylvania, I believe, was loyal to the Union, to a man; and Ohio raises her voice, like that of a lion, against whatsoever threatens disunion and dismemberment. This harmony of sentiment is truly gratifying. It is not to be gainsaid that the union of opinion, in this great central mass of our population, on this momentous point of the Constitution, augurs well for our future prosperity and security.

I have said, gentlemen, what I verily believe to be true, that there is no danger to the Union from open and avowed attacks on its essential principles. Nothing is to be feared from those who will march up boldly to their own propositions, and tell us that they mean to annihilate powers exercised by Congress. But, certainly, there are dangers to the Constitution, and we ought not to shut our eyes to them. We know the importance of a firm and intelligent Judiciary? Gentlemen, the Judiciary is in the appointment of the Executive power. It cannot continue or renew itself. Its vacancies are to be filled in the ordinary modes of Executive appointment. If the time shall ever come, which Heaven avert! when men shall be placed in the Supreme tribunal of the country, who entertain opinions hostile to the just powers of the Constitution, we shall then be visited by an evil defying all remedy. Our case will be "past surgery." From that moment the Constitution is at an end. If they who are appointed to defend the castle shall betray it, woe betide those within! If I live to see that day come, I shall despair of the country. I shall be prepared to give it back to all its former afflictions, in the days of the confederation. I know no safety, but in that state of public opinion which shall lead it to rebuke and put down every attempt, either to gratify party, by Judicial appointments, or to dilute the Constitution, by creating a court which shall construe away its provisions. If members of Congress betray their trust, the people will find it out, before they are ruined. If the President should, at any time, violate his duty, his term of office is short, and popular elections may supply a reasonable remedy. But the Judges of the Supreme Court possess, for very good reasons, an independent tenure of office. No election reaches them. If, with this tenure, they betray their trusts, Heaven save us! Let us hope for better results. The past, certainly, may encourage us. Let us hope that we shall never see the time, when there shall exist such an awkward posture of affairs, as that the Government shall be found in opposition to the Constitution, and when the guardians of the Union shall become its betrayers.

Gentlemen, our country stands, at the present time, on commanding ground. Older nations, with different systems of government, may be somewhat slow to acknowledge all that justly belongs to us. But we may feel, without vanity, that America is doing her part, in the great work of improving human affairs. There are two principles, gentleman, strictly and purely American, which are now likely to overrun the civilized world. Indeed they seem the necessary result of the progress of civilization and knowledge. These are, first, popular governments, restrained by written constitutions, and secondly, universal education, which, acting and reacting, mutually producing and reproducing each other, are the mighty agencies which, in our days, appear to be exciting, stimulating, and changing civilized society. Man every where is now found demanding a participation in government—and he will not be refused—and he demands knowledge as necessary to self-government. On the basis of these two principles, liberty and knowledge, our own American Systems rest. Thus far we have not been disappointed in their results. Our existing Institutions, raised on these foundations, have conferred on us almost unmixed happiness. Do we hope to better our condition by change? When we shall have nullified the present Constitution, what are we to receive in its place?—As fathers, do we wish for our children better government, or better laws? As members of society, as lovers of our country, is there any thing we can desire for it better than that, as ages and centuries roll over it, it may possess the same invaluable institutions which it now enjoys? For my part, Gentlemen, I can only say, that I desire to thank the beneficent Author of all good, for being born *where* I was born, and *when* I was born; that the portion of human existence allotted to me, has been meted out to me in this goodly land, and at this interesting period. I rejoice that I have lived to see so much development of truth—so much progress of liberty—so much diffusion of virtue and happiness. And, through good report and evil report, it will be my consolation to be a citizen of a republic, unequalled in the annals of the world, for the freedom of its institutions, its high prosperity, and the prospects of good which yet lie before it. Our course, Gentlemen, is onward, straight onward, and forward. Let us not turn to the right hand, nor to the left. Our path is marked out for us, clear, plain, bright, distinctly defined, like the milky way across the heavens. If we are true to our country, in our day and generation, and those who come after us shall be true to it also, assuredly, assuredly, we shall elevate her to a pitch of prosperity and happiness, of honor and power, never yet reached by any nation beneath the sun.

Gentlemen, before I resume my seat, a highly gratifying duty remains to be performed. In signifying your sentiments of regard, you have kindly chosen to select, as your organ for expressing them, the eminent person near whom I stand. I feel, I cannot well say how sensibly, the manner in which he has seen fit to speak, on this occasion. Gentlemen, if I may be supposed to have made any attainment in the knowledge of constitutional law, he is among the masters in whose schools I have been taught. You see near him a distinguished magistrate, long associated with him in judicial labors, which have conferred lasting benefits, and lasting character, not only on the state, but on the whole country. Gentlemen, I acknowledge myself much their debtor. While yet a youth, unknown, and with little expectation of becoming known, beyond a very limited circle, I have passed days and nights, not of tedious, but of happy and gratified labor, in the study of the judicature of the State of New York. I am most happy to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the obligation, and of repaying it, so far as it can be repaid, by the poor tribute of my profound regard, and most sincere good wishes.

Gentlemen, I will no longer detain you, than to propose a toast.

"The city of New York: herself the noblest eulogy on the Union of the States."

The regular toast, respecting the Chief Justice of the United States, was introduced by Chancellor Kent, with the following remarks:—

The toast I have now the honor to propose, naturally reminds us how much we owe to that high Court which administers the supreme law of the land. So long as the people of this country shall prefer the government of laws to the government of men, the Supreme Court of the United States will remain an object of profound veneration. It is the best asylum of persecuted rights; we can create none better, and if ever the liberties of this country are doomed to perish, they will expire in the presence of that tribunal.

The present Chief Justice of that Court was distinguished by his military conduct in the American war. He was afterwards eminent in the councils of peace. He has since presided for thirty years in the Supreme Court, and sustained its character with admirable ability. I cannot think of him without reverence. His spotless character, over which the hand of time has now thrown a mellowed lustre; his long-tried services; his mighty mind; his impartial judgment; his independent spirit; his unshaken fortitude; his devotion to his duty, have secured to him a name as immortal as the laws and the constitution of his country.

From the National Gazette.

The functions and responsibility of the office of President of the United States imply a thorough study and understanding of the federal constitution; an intimate acquaintance with the general principles of public economy and administration; a knowledge of the foreign relations and external interests of the country, and of the political history, objects and resources of other states. A responsibility so direct, and presupposing so much intellectual power and positive information, is not imposed in any limited monarchy on the executive chief. It is implied, too, that he should be able to convey to Congress and the nation, his opinions and decisions, with exactness, and the diction becoming a cultivated mind. No man, incapable of doing this, could adequately express them by the pen of another.

In cases of mere form or little consequence, he might employ a secretary or other proxy; but in important communications, on occasions when he should give counsel or explanation, and enter into important discussions, he would appear to fail in his duty and office, if he did not think and write originally. To consult, for additional light and improvement of manner, is a secondary operation. General Washington pursued the course we have just mentioned. His very copious and diversified correspondence proves how competent he was to investigate, understand and treat every question of public interest: in his camp, he was constantly called to act the part of a statesman and diplomatist; he acquitted himself with remarkable skill and effect; he wrote, even without the aid of a secretary, voluminously and *well* to Congress, foreign agents, and fellow-laborers in both the civil and military departments.

We cannot refrain from noting here how confidently, on this head, the authors of the Federalist seemed to have reckoned upon the general education, laudable pride and appropriate intelligence of the American people. They trusted to the obvious intention of the framers of the constitution, as displayed in the nature of the obligations imposed on the Chief Magistrate; and to the national sensibility touching the object of being represented, creditably in every respect, in that elevated post—a mark, as it were, for the foreign world.—Relying upon those considerations, and upon the process of election, they affirmed that the "office of President would seldom fall to the lot of any man, who was not, in an eminent degree, endowed with the requisite qualifications,"—that "it would require *talents* and merits of the highest kind to establish any man in the esteem and confidence of the whole Union, or of so considerable a portion of it as would be necessary to make him a successful candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States." They added, that it "was not too strong to say that there would be a constant probability of seeing the station filled by characters *pre-eminent for ability and virtue;* and they insisted that this fact should be thought "no small recommendation of the constitution, by those who were able to estimate the share which the executive in every government must necessarily have in its good or ill administration—the true test of a good government being, in truth, its aptitude and tendency to produce a good administration." If the People, through mistake or delusion, have admitted an exception to the fond hopes and reasonable predictions of the Federalist, let them, as soon as possible, rectify their error and make amends to their institutions and the American name.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

COMMERCE OF CINCINNATI WITH PHILADELPHIA.

The commerce of this city with Philadelphia has greatly increased the present season. On conversing with many of our merchants who have just returned from the East, we find scarcely one in five of them went to Baltimore. The reasons are unanswerable. The Cumberland Road is in a most villainous state: whilst the stage fare and the tavern fare are both much higher than on the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and not as good. The road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, we are informed by a gentleman, a Marylander, who has just returned from the latter city, is in excellent order; the stage fare reduced, and the tavern fare cheap and good; and so great was the travel upon it, that, although four or five stages started from Philadelphia every morning for Pittsburgh, he was obliged to secure a seat a *week* before hand. Add to which, the supply of goods in Philadelphia is complete every season, while that of Baltimore is only so by fits and starts.—In another year, the Pennsylvania railroads and canals will have connected the Ohio river with Philadelphia—and when the already *immense* and incalculably increasing trade of this river shall have once taken its course, it will be as difficult to divert it to another as to change the stream by which it is carried on. The fact is simply this, in the language of a Philadelphia quaker, with whom we had a conversation upon this subject four years ago *"the Baltimoreans talk it well, but the Philadelphians perform."* And while the former are filling their papers with the wonders performed on their *thirteen* miles of railroad, the latter are making it, and canals, by hundreds of miles. In making these remarks let us not be misunderstood: our sympathies are with Baltimore—and the greatest gratification the subject could afford us, would be to be instrumental in inducing her to seek with *more enterprise* to secure a trade for which her natural advantages surpass all others, but which will INEVITABLY BE LOST TO HER AND HER HEIRS FOREVER, if she does not expedite her means of intercourse with this river. We have recently conversed with more than one intelligent Baltimorean, who believes that it is *not the intention* of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to bring that road to this river; that the Point of Rocks, or at all events Cumberland, will be the place of its termination. If they really intend to unite Baltimore with this river by this road, why not expedite the work?—When credit is said to be illimitable, why not make use of it, and employ four times the hands, and consequently make four miles where they make one now? At the rate they have gone on, *twenty years* would not bring it to the river, and *in less than half that time*, the canals of Ohio, and the railroads and canals of Pennsylvania and New York, will have left nothing of the trade of the GREAT WEST for Baltimore: who will, when too late, wish she had *undertaken less and done more.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the National Gazette, of April 8.

Our files of London papers are down to the 23d of February. The reports from Paris, of the evening of the 20th, embraced the intended abdication of Louis Philip. It was, indeed, rumored that he had actually resigned. In one letter, it is observed—"The Ministry here are powerless, and the republican party, daily increasing in numbers, are aware of this, and will make a simultaneous movement." The London Morning Chronicle, of the 22d February, holds this language:—"How all this will end in France, it would be presumptuous in us to predict with any thing like confidence. We should think, however, that the wisest course would be to call to the helm the men who possess the confidence of the great body of the people. The government is evidently embarrassed in the extreme. New ordinances are issued for the enforcement of the law against assemblages of the people." In Paris, all the pictures and images of the Saviour, and the fleurs-de-lys, were rapidly disappearing from the public edifices.

The Chronicle contains a letter of O. P. Q., dated Paris, 19th February. It is too long for insertion in our paper of this afternoon, but we may mention some of its principal parts. The writer says that Louis Philip shed tears whilst he was delivering his answer of refusal to the Belgian deputation, and that the deputies wept also on hearing the answer. O. P. Q. adds—"Yes! Yes! Louis Philip has refused the crown of Belgium, not that Belgium may be an independent state, but that her population may ere long unanimously feel the necessity for an incorporation with France, and solicit a re-union." The correspondent avers that the state of public opinion in France, on the 19th of February, was "most agitated, restless, dissatisfied and alarming." According to him, Louis Philip was by no means so popular as he was two months before—and the people had no longer any confidence whatever in the Ministers. *Lafitte* had lost his chief supporters; next to him, *Sebastiani* had fallen into most disrepute, as a party to the new Holy Alliance of the non-intervening diplomatists at London.

"France," proceeds O. P. Q. "is actually without a government. The millions desire just the reverse of that which is asked by the units.

"The discussions as to the late insurrection in Paris, in the Chamber of Deputies, had been most interesting; but as they are not yet concluded, I will merely draw attention to the leading points. 1st. It has been proved that Charles X. and his family are conspiring in Paris and France for the return of the Duke of Bordeaux. 2d. It has been shown that the Government of Louis Philip is not united, and that the Minister of the Interior and the Prefects are opposed to each other. 3d. It has been admitted by all who are most competent to judge, that the people are not satisfied, and that the late insurrection was not made for the purpose of plunder, but with the view of enlightening the government, ere it be too late. 4th. It has been demonstrated that the present Chamber of Deputies is opposed to the national will, and that there will be no peace until it shall be dissolved. 5th. It is clear that a contest is about to take place, and to be brought to a decision, between two opposing parties—the retrograding and the advancing parties; and that the result of this conflict will decide the fate of Louis Philip and France. And 6th. It is now a fact beyond all dispute, that the republican party is gaining ground; and that if the King, his Ministers, and the Chamber, will not accord with the revolution, that the revolution will march without them.

"A new French Ministry may then be speedily looked for. It it quite impossible that the present one should hold together."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 20th February, thinks that the party of the *Duke de Bordeaux* is strong in France, and comprehends a great portion of the southern and western provinces.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Our private letters, says the London Courier, are of great interest. They state that much dissatisfaction with the present government prevails among the National Guard, and that an immediate change must take place. Soult and Lafitte will, it is supposed, form part of the new Ministry; but the latter is not expected to keep his ground long, and Lafayette is expected to take part in the new Government. The war party is evidently gaining strength, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the present Cabinet, and by the most influential Parisians, to convince the public of the great advantages of a peace. A large portion of the National Guards have petitioned the Chamber to prefer an act of accusation against MM. Montalivet, Barthe, and Baude.

From the Gazette de France.

The crisis is at hand—we can now say so.—But for the National Guard, the Republic would have been proclaimed yesterday in Paris; and what a Republic, great God!—such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of the churches, the tearing down of the cross, and violence against the clergy. We must say, however, the republican movement has gained ground in these latter days; for they delivered up to it the insignia of religion, and the emblems of royalty.

We can assure our readers that the National Guard has been deeply afflicted by the character of these recent days, and by the sacrifices made to disorder.

From the same, of Feb. 15.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, about 200 persons went to the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, to attend a commemoration service performed for the late Duke of Berry. The Rector of the parish officiated. In the middle of the choir was raised a *catafalque*, without ornaments. An officer, who wore the insignia of several Orders, took from his coat the Order of St. Louis, and attached it to the pall, as did another his Cross of Honor. The *catafalque* was surmounted by a bust of the Duke of Bordeaux, which had been consecrated, and at the four corners were white flags. After the service, and at the moment when the attendants sprinkled holy water upon the pall, two crowns of *immortelles* were placed upon it.—Among the persons present were a pupil of the School of St. Cyr, in uniform, and three National Guards, one of whom was a truss maker, named Valerius, residing in the Rue du Coq. A rumor having got abroad that the bust of the Duke of Bordeaux had been crowned under the title of Henry V. a crowd proceeded to the church, and a disturbance being apprehended, the National Guards on duty at head quarters, hastened to the spot, and the persons who had caused the service to be celebrated being still in the vestry, a Commissary of Police was sent for.

He entered the vestry, and found the bust in the hands of Madame Valerius, who had gone round to make a collection for the poor, to which the Duchess of Berry had sent 500 francs. M. Ardel, a shoemaker, living in the Rue de Grenville St. Honore, attempted to seize it, but Valerius took it from his wife, and disappeared. By order of the Commissary, the three National Guards were arrested, and conducted to his office. Upon his examination, Valerius declared that Henry V. was his sovereign, and his wife exclaimed, We must not surrender, but must conquer or die. This occurrence made some noise in the quarter—strong patrols were set on foot, and at half past 3 o'clock, three other persons were apprehended and taken before the Commissary of Police. The crowd from this time gradually augmented in the place St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and the windows of the house of the Rector having been broken, the drums at five o'clock beat to arms in all quarters of Paris, and the whole body of the National Guards were soon on foot. An intention was expressed of demolishing the church, and a party actually mounted the roof, and threw down the cross ornamented with *fleurs-de-lis*, and some of the stone work.

From Galignani's Messenger of February 14.

Mardi Gras has presented a singular spectacle; all Paris has been on foot, but the feelings which have actuated its vast population have been wholly different.

The Archbishop of Paris, being considered as the cause of the disgraceful proceedings of the ceremony at St. Germain l'Auxerrois, by having either authorised or suffered its celebration, was the principal object of the popular wrath. At seven in the morning, an ungovernable multitude proceeded to his palace, and the work of destruction commenced on Monday night and was renewed with double ardor. The furniture, books, linen, papers, and interior decorations, were thrown out of the windows into the courts and gardens, where they were broken and cast into the Seine. A cross, with a full sized figure of Christ, was absolutely crushed to atoms. The number of volumes amounted to several thousands, many of them valuable, from their antiquity, rarity, or costly bindings. A great quantity of portable articles were carried off.

The work of destruction proceeded as by enchantment. The interior being cleared, the devastators tore down the doors, book cases, panneling, and gilt carved work, broke up the flooring, and even unroofed the building. The mass of materials thrown out of the windows, presented an appalling sight in the evening, when they were divided into heaps, and set on fire. An immense and beautiful gilt cross, twenty feet in height, fixed in the eastern extremity of the Cathedral, long resisted the efforts to dislodge it, by a rope fixed to its shaft, in which hundreds of persons combined their strength—at length it fell upon the palace with a tremendous crash, amidst the shouts of *a bas les Jesuites!* The garden was not spared; the green house was completely demolished, and the plants or trees trodden down or rooted up. Of the elegant iron railing that separates the garden from the quay about one hundred and fifty feet was wrenched out of the stone basement into which it was soldered, and cast into the river, some even with the stone attached to it.

A few individuals persisted in throwing stones at the windows of Notre Dame, and appeared disposed to attempt to force an entrance, under the pretence that some of the obnoxious Priests were concealed there; but the firmness and good temper of the National Guards induced them to desist.—During these proceedings a vast concourse assembled on the quays, contemplating the Seine, which was comparatively covered with broken furniture, books and effects, and whitened by quantities of feathers and down proceeding from the bedding. Numerous boats struck off to save what could be stopped in the current, or fished up from the bottom of the river, and when they had got a cargo, they returned to the left bank, and offered books and different articles for sale. A party of the populace afterwards went to the Archbishop's seat at Conflans, and completely devastated it; but the details have not yet been received.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	4
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4½
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$24
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6
Bacon, lb.	6§	Leather, sole,	24 a 26
Butter, keg,	6a7	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	50 a 68	calf skins,	15 a 25§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75	Lard,	6 a 6½
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5	Molasses,	30
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5
Coals, bush.	4		8d 5
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6½
Copperas	2½ a 3		4d 7
Cheese	6a6½	other	5 a 6
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g.in bgs.	12½a13	Onions, bushl.	$ 1
Cotton Wool	8½a8¾	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾
Cotton Goods.		No. 2,	2¾a3¼
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12	No. 3,	2½a2¾
4-4 Checks	13½ a 15	letter	2 50 a 4
3-4 Stripes	17	crown wrap.	1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 22	medium do.	$1 75
Flour, bbl.	$3 37	paper hang's p.	37a3§
Feathers	28§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bhl.	10½a11
hatcheled,	10	prime,	$9
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5
New herring,	$ 9§	do. Kentucky	4½
shad,	13§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¼a7
mack'l.	6½ a 9	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	56½§	lump,	16 a 17
barley	40	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	28 a 31	Salt,	$2 12
corn	31 a 33§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$7½a10
Bottles, porter groce	9	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts
½ do.	1¼	leaf,	2½ a 3
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	8
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6
Hemp, ton	85	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2¾	Wool,	35 a 60
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.
blooms, Jun	$83a85	new	22½a23
rolled	100	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	9½ a 10
pig, ton	$28 a 30	4-4 br. Sheetg.	10a 10½

REMARKS—" demand; § scarce; † plenty.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the tenth day of February, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States, *Cochran & Spear*, of the said District, have deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit: "Cramer's edition of the United States' Spelling Book, with appropriate reading lessons: being an easy standard for spelling, reading and pronouncing the English language, according to the rules established by John Walker, in his Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary. By sundry experienced Teachers: Improved

"Where now the thorn or tangled thicket grows
The Wilderness shall blossom as the rose.
HUMPHREYS."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1831.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We conclude to-day the publication of the interesting intelligence from France, brought by the ship York. A general convulsion in Europe seems inevitable.

SIGNS.—A paper is about to be established at Richmond, in Virginia, for the support of John C. Calhoun.—The members of the Legislature of Virginia proffered a dinner to Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler, as evidence of approbation of their conduct in relation to the Turkish mission.

In the last Allegheny Democrat, we noticed the following remarks:—

"Mr. Craig, in his last, expresses an apprehension of his inability to establish a daily paper. He takes occasion, though, to say "there are hundreds, *perhaps* we may say thousands of Americans, who would conduct the affairs of our government as well as Henry Clay." What does this look like? *If it dont indicate a turning over to Mr. Webster, the great federal candidate, we are much mistaken.*"

Than this, we really never have seen a more characteristic paragraph. Who but a servile sycophant would have reasoned thus? The editor of the Democrat is so accustomed to make thrift by fawning, that he has no conception that we may give a candidate an honest, manly, independent support. This kind of support never enters into the imagination of our neighbor: he considers every man an opponent who will not degrade himself by base, spaniel fawning, and debase the candidate he supports by servile flattery. The editor supports General Jackson, and is at all times ready and willing to pronounce him the purest patriot, the wisest statesman, and the most accomplished diplomatist, in the whole country; and because we will not, in support of our candidate, resort to this "little, sneaking art, which *knaves* use to cajole and soften *fools*," he declares that we are "turning over to Mr. Webster." He seems to think that the editors of newspapers are bound to sacrifice truth, character, and every thing, for the advancement of the candidates they support.

Upon this subject we differ entirely from our neighbor: we do not deem it proper to disgrace ourselves, to become a foil to the man whose cause we advocate. We have no faith in our neighbor's arithmetic: we do not believe that by *subtracting* from our own character, we *add* any thing to that of our candidate; and even if we had full faith in this kind of process, we have no disposition to disgrace ourselves for the purpose of elevating any other person: our zeal runs not that length.

If Mr. Clay should eventually be deemed more likely to displace the present incompetent incumbent than any other man equally well qualified for the high station, we will support him cheerfully: we will go as far in advocating his cause as we can, consistently with a due regard for truth and our own character.—If, contrary to our expectation, he requires more than this, he must hire such men as the editor of the Democrat, who are more accustomed than ourselves to resort to "fawning cringe, false dissembling look, and servile flattery." Such *services* suit not our taste.

CITY PRINTER.—Upon this subject we had determined to say nothing more: it is but a small matter at best, and we have no desire to make much of it. The *planner* of the low trick for buying a printer to his private purposes, by the waste of the *public* money, may chuckle at his success: we certainly cannot disturb the serenity of a mind which can enjoy *such a triumph*. In the last Mercury, however, we observed some remarks upon this subject, which we deem to be worthy of republication, coming, as they do, from one who, being a fellow laborer in the field of Jacksonism, had ample means of estimating correctly the character of the *city printer*.—Our attention having been drawn to this matter by the remarks of the editor of the Mercury, we will add a few suggestions.

We know not precisely what printing the editor of the Democrat is to do. He asserts, we are told, that he is only to do the printing ordered by the councils. This each of the editors of papers in this city did last year for about thirty dollars, and no doubt would do it again, during the present year, for about the same amount; so that, for about ninety dollars, the same printing and publication could be done in three papers, having more than a thousand subscribers in the city, for which the councils are now to give *one hundred dollars* for publication in one paper, with *one hundred and fifty* subscribers.

Perhaps the councils understand the matter differently; and if we would not be suspected of derogating from the dignity and wisdom of our municipal legislature, we would suggest the propriety of the appointment of a committee, to inquire and ascertain what were the terms of the bargain which they made with Mr. Johns.

We notice a remarkable concurrence of sentiment between two editors who certainly do not usually act in concert. The Times excuses the bestowal of the printing because it was a *charitable* action; the Mercury represents the receiver of the job as a *sturdy beggar*.—The following are some of the remarks of Mr. Snowden:

"This arrangement is said to have been made through the instrumentality of some of the friends of the individual who has been so *lucky* as to obtain this "fat job." That this manœuvre was made secretly, we believe from the fact that we as well as other editors had no intimation of it until the "deed was done." If then, this is the case, it is a species of favoritism highly unjust and reprehensible. Why older and better papers are to give way to this "new comer," or why the public offers are to be open to this individual, is to us inexplicable. *He appears to us to possess no extraordinary talent, nor distinguishing merit—but seems to have a most inordinate desire for office.* During his short residence here, *almost every office that becomes vacant he "goes begging" for.* Some, for what reason we know not, have undertaken to administer to his *insatiable appetite*, and he has sometimes succeeded, to the surprise of many sceptics to the old doctrine, "a fool for luck." For our part we let them attribute his success to what they please, but we protest against this system of monopoly and favoritism. We believe the councils have been imposed upon, and would respectfully suggest to them, as we consider it our duty, in justice to the public, the propriety of reconsidering the matter."

THE DUTY ON IRON.—Pittsburgh, we believe, has never been in a more prosperous and thriving condition than at this moment. In conversing with the mechanics and other persons of our city, we find it to be the general opinion, that more buildings will be erected here during the ensuing summer, than ever were built in one season; some persons say twice as many. This spirit of improvement is not confined to the city proper; all the suburbs and villages adjoining are equally prosperous.—Much of this improvement is no doubt owing to the prosperous state of the various branches of the manufactures of iron. While, therefore, we are in the midst of prosperity, we should not forget that a single blow which has been aimed at this important item among the sources of our wealth, may, if successful, produce a total change in the aspect of our affairs. At the last session of Congress, a committee of the Senate reported in favor of the reduction of the duty on iron; to which subject our attention has just been called, by the perusal of a letter from a member of the Ulster Iron Company, in the state of New York, from which we have permission to make the following extract:

"*You are no doubt aware of the intention of the Select Committee of the Senate upon iron, to push this matter at the next session of Congress, so as, if possible, to procure a reduction of the duties on iron.* It therefore becomes us to make every effort to counteract their movements. Could you not, then, get prepared a memorial, with such arguments and facts as will tend to do away effectually every effort to disturb us in the quietness of the protection now afforded by the present duties.—We shall make an effort in this state, and we hope for a corresponding one from your great iron state."

We trust that this "warning voice" will not be disregarded, in a city whose prosperity so greatly depends upon the success of the iron business.—During a conversation, within a few days, with a most intelligent manufacturer of iron, we were assured that if the present duty on that article were continued for a few years more, it would be manufactured so low as to defy all competition from abroad. We sincerely hope that every member of our community will feel it his duty to reflect seriously upon this subject, and not only to reflect, but to act.

It should be borne in mind, that General Jackson recommended that each item of the tariff should be taken and considered "*singly;*" that the committee in the Senate have proceeded upon this recommendation; and that there is perhaps no one item protected by our tariff, which would receive less support than the duty on iron, if considered "*singly.*" We do hope that this warning from New York will not be disregarded.

THE CLAY MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.—The call of this meeting was signed by about eight hundred persons, more than two hundred of whom had been strenuous supporters of General Jackson. Five thousand persons are said to have attended the meeting. John Sergeant presided, and strong and able resolutions in favor of Henry Clay were adopted.—We have received a letter from a gentleman who attended, and who, we know, is not usually sanguine in his anticipations, from which we make the following extract:

"Our Clay meeting was truly an immense and spirited assemblage, embracing all classes, and *many of the warmest original supporters of the General.* I am not very sanguine usually, but the manifestations of popular opinion which have been recently disclosed in many parts of the State, induce me to believe that it is not *improbable* that Pennsylvania will go *for her measures and Mr. Clay.*"

From the New Jersey Eagle.

Strong Testimony against Jacksonism.—We have recently heard of several individuals of respectability and influence in society in our own neighborhood, *silently* withdrawing from the Jackson party; but it is seldom we can expect to find a man, occupying so prominent a place in that party and in society as Judge Miller, (whose letter announcing his withdrawal from the Jackson party will be found below,) whose sense of duty to his country, to himself and his friends, becomes so powerful as to lead him, in defiance of all consequences, boldly to come out with a *public renunciation.*—Judge Miller has stood high in the ranks of the Jackson party in this county; he has been looked upon as a kind of leader, having frequently been called to preside over their public and private meetings as Chairman. He is one of the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas, and we have never heard his character or qualifications as a judge or a citizen impeached in the slightest degree. We have no knowledge of his having been disappointed in any of his expectations from the Jackson party, and as far as we can ascertain, he has been actuated by a pure sense of obligation to his country. This we call '*strong testimony against Jacksonism.*' His address is published by his own request.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is both the duty and privilege of a freeman, whenever he shall find himself politically identified with a party, whose principles of action do not accord with his own, to withdraw from it, and it seems due to all, that his reason for such withdrawal should be frankly declared. Every individual however humble is supposed to bear some portion of the responsibility of the measures of the party with which he acts. The undersigned is therefore constrained, lest silence should be construed into an approval, to express his disapprobation of the spirit of the present dominant party, and to say, that he cannot co-operate in measures which he thinks do violence to the Constitution, and are at war with the true interests of the nation. Without entering into detail, or noticing the Anti-Republican conduct of the party in this state, as exhibited at the late session of the Legislature, it is deemed sufficient barely to advert to the course of the administration of the General Government, in a few particulars, as constituting insuperable objections to a continuance in power of the present administration. For instance;—The policy in relation to the Southern Indians; its equivocal conduct in reference to the great system of Internal Improvements and the Tariff; its repeated attacks on the independence of the judiciary; the improper appointments to office, and the abuse of the appointing power by nominating rejected individuals, and even appointing to office, after the adjournment of the Senate, a man who had once been rejected by that body as unfit for that station. The President's opposition to the Charter of the United States Bank, and his project for establishing a National moneyed aristocracy; and his determination to be a candidate for re-election, contrary to his own declared principles. In short the course of the Administration has in the opinion of the subscriber, been such as *to forfeit all claims to public confidence.*

SAMUEL B. MILLER.

Newark, April 2, 1831.

"Not the Glory of Cæsar, but the Welfare of Rome,"

The proceedings of the great Clay meeting held in Philadelphia on the 4th inst. are reluctantly postponed until our next. Nearly 5,000 persons attended that meeting, and the Hon. John Sergeant was called to the chair. The U. S. Gazette of the 5th, remarks, "we may calculate from yesterday's proceedings, the commencement of a new era in Pennsylvania politics—the advocacy of *men* upon the ground of *principles.*—*Chambersburgh Repository.*

Extract of a letter from Washington City, D. C.

Elopement of a Nun.—There has been no little excitement in this community within a few days past arising from the recent *elopement* of a principal Nun (*Sister Gertrude*) from the Nunnery in Georgetown.—This event occurred on Thursday last. Sister Gertrude was the chief instructress of the academy in the institution, and upon whom its prosperity chiefly depended. The elopement was made in broad day-light, and in disguise, and the unhappy victim of superstition found refuge in the family of Gen. Van Ness, the Mayor of this city, whose lady is first cousin of Sister Gertrude.—Hitherto she has resisted all entreaties to return, and will no doubt continue firm in her purpose.

From the Baltimore American April 9

The intelligence published yesterday will have informed our readers of the general fermentation already going on or expected in Europe. Rumor ascribes to the Italian movements the character of an extensive or spreading revolution. The mere bruiting of these rumors shows what the general expectation is. It is to be hoped that the regulated procedure attributed to the revolutionists in Italy, may be confirmed and sustained. All excesses, however provoked, must be deprecated; yet it must be remembered that when revolutions are accomplished, in countries where the armed force is wielded by the government complained of, the only countervailing force is that of the mass of the population, which exerted suddenly on the spur of the occasion, is of necessity irregular, and liable to unavoidable excesses in the immediate act of resistance.

The tumults in Paris, not having this apology, are so much the more to be lamented. Their origin, though it does not furnish an excuse, shows what intrigues are resorted to by the adherents of the exiled family, in order to throw every thing into confusion. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies ensuing the tumults, the Minister of the Interior read extracts of a letter found in possession of one of the Carlists, exhorting that faction to act on the populace, and showing with what views this agitation is on the one hand promoted by that faction, while, on the other, the excesses thus stimulated are made a handle against the Revolution. Till the *bravado*, as it is called by the Minister of the Interior, which kindled the popular flame, great tranquility he said prevailed. It is evident, however, that the war party gains ground, and according to M. Lafitte, France has abundant resources for sustaining it should it arrive. The Republican party also developes itself in greater force.—The revolution will not be deemed by the nation to be accomplished, till France is a republic; nor the safety of the republic secure till after a conflict with the Kings. Paris is now the heart of European politics, and the pulsation there indicates strongly a general commotion. The first blood shed in the Polish conflict will render these pulsations still more violent.

The tranquility of England and Ireland does not increase. The ordering of eleven regiments to the latter is likely to bring matters to an issue. Mr. O'Connell asserts that he has given up no point, and that in withdrawing the plea of "not guilty," he only lets judgment go by default, and will bring the law into question without contesting the facts.

The Belgic question is not settled, nor is it very important perhaps that it should be. The King of France, in his speech to the deputation declining the crown for his son, advises them to force a constitutional government. He might have added a *provisional* one, as that would probably last till the question of war was decided, and then the virtual union of Belgium and France takes place of course, after all this coquetry. In the interim he promises to preserve Belgium from every external attack, and all foreign interveation.

The London Correspondent of Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, writes as follows, under date of February 22:

The political horizon continues lowering: every breeze that comes from France alarms the timid, and fires the brave. Will we have war? is the general inquiry, and numbers are found in the most influential circles, to proclaim the fearful affirmative. Certainly the aspect of affairs on the Continent is decidedly warlike, and it will require a degree of firmness and tact on the part of the citizen King to rein in those ardent spirits, who sigh for war, and would riot in spoliation. The French King has been tried, and I fear has been found wanting; he may be wise, but certainly is not great. He wants the master mind "to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm." He is already suspected by the Republicans, and, I need not add, hated by the Carlists. The culpable negligence of the Government, in permitting the late display in the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, has eventuated in a manner that the Court could never have anticipated; the moderate part of the ministry have been assailed in a manner that I fear leaves them no alternative but retirement; indeed the accession of the ultra-liberals is already confidently mooted, which, if found correct, then indeed the warrior need not bid farewell to the "plumed troop."—From Poland, nothing of a definite nature has arrived in this city. Diebitsch, it is true, has passed the frontiers with an army of 100 to 120 thousand men; to meet these, about half the number of Polish veterans are already on the march, with an enthasiastic nation to support them.

The next accounts it is thought will be decisive. There are rumors of a mutiny among the Russian troops, but I could not trace them to any authentic source. From Belgium, we have still uncertainty and intrigue, and it is now said that his Dutch Majesty will proceed single handed against the Belgians. The deputation has left Paris, and it is stated they are determined to recommend to the Congress the establishment of a Republic. Since writing the above, I find that affairs in France are verging towards a crisis. Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and Odillon Barrot has obtained his seals of office; this has created a great sensation in the city.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED.

April 8th.—Magnolia, Gondola, Highlander.
9th.—Delaware, New Jersey, Talisman.
11th.—Union.
12th.—Favorite, Pittsburgh.
13th.—Home, Nile, Hercules.

DEPARTED.

7th.—Potomac.
10th.—Lady Washington, Highlander.
11th.—Mountaineer, Talisman.
12th.—Delaware.
13th.—New Jersey.
14th.—Gondola, Hercules.

River eight feet above low water mark.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for all grades of WOOL, washed on the Sheep's back, on delivery at the Woollen Factory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

April 15, 1831—2mo.

A SYSTEM OF RUNNING HAND

WRITING,

Superior to all others, in respect to ease, neatness and rapidity.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity to his infallible method of converting bad writers into good ones, in a course of *TWELVE SHORT AND EASY LESSONS.*

To acquire this most pleasing and useful method of writing, with so little trouble, it is requisite for a pupil to possess only a common capacity and docility. The Subscriber has no doubt of being able to give complete satisfaction to those persons who may deem it proper to avail themselves of his services, and hesitates not to assert, that by a single course of twelve lessons, a person may be qualified to fill any situation, as far as the hand writing is concerned. The System is equally applicable to a wide or narrow style of writing; to a bold business hand, or the most delicate character required for Ladies' epistolary correspondence.—Persons taught at their own residences on the following terms: $4 for one pupil; $6 for two pupils; $7 50 for three; $9 for four, &c.; but the number must not exceed six at one time.

Further particulars, with specimens, will be given by the subscriber to those Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to leave their names and places of residence, in writing, at the Book store of Hogan & Co. corner of Market and Front streets; Hamnett's Shoe store, 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh; or at Mr. Thompson's, (Robinson's Row,) near the Canal Bridge, Allegheny town, the residence of the subscriber. SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS.

Allegheny, April 15, 1831

E. W. WITHINGTON,

LAWYER,

HAS REMOVED his office to the Diamond, next door to the office of Selden & Simpson. April 15—3t

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

H. N. WEIGLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS his Office in Liberty street, No. 108, west side, one door above C. H. Israell's Alderman's Office. April 15—4*

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 16.—*Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa,* from the earliest ages to the present time: with illustrations of the Geology, Mineralogy, and Zoology. By Professor Jameson, James Wilson, Esq. and Hugh Murray, Esq. With maps and engravings. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. A15—2

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

AEICHBAUM, MACHINIST and TURNER, Market street, No. 30, between Front and Second, manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS & DIES for cutting Screws of any description; Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles, and Metals in general. Electrical Machines made and Repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Steam Gauge Cocks. Ivory Turning of every description of articles. April 15—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO BE LET,

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for professional services, are requested to call at the office of Drs. Hays and Mowry, in the north-east corner of the Diamond, (Dr. Mowry's old stand,) where, during my absence, Mr. Edward Dubarry will attend to the settlement of my accounts. W. H. DENNY.

April 15—tf

JOURNAL of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, *For February,* 1831.

CONTENTS.—*American Patents:* List of Patents for October and November, 1830, with Remarks by the Editor. *Specifications:* For Casting Reaction Wheels in one piece, Wing's; For Improvements in Reaction Water Wheels, Wing's: Testimonials in favor of the foregoing; For Apparatus for Boring the Earth for Water, Disbrow's; Observations on Lieut. Bell's Patent, by J. Shaw; On Mr. M. Smith's Compass Needles. *Franklin Institute:* Monthly Meeting; Committees for 1831; Thomas W. Bakewell on the Involute; On the Souring of American Flour, &c. On Gunpowders and Detonating Matches, by A. Ure, M. D.; Mexican Processes for Reducing Gold and Silver; Notice of Ogden's Steam Engine; Description of various kinds of Paper; Improvement on the Pivot Holes of Watches; On Bleaching, from Gray's Operative Chemist; Improved Gearing Chain; On Coupling Machine Bands or Straps; First Steam Communication with India; On the Resistance of Lead to Pressure; Resistance to Water moving in Pipes; Meteorological Observations for January, 1831.

☞ Subscriptions received by HOGAN & Co. corner of Front and Market streets. Ap. 15

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, 7th Class, for 1831:

6 43 44 39 60 29 41 24 50 47

☞ 41 50 60 (a whole ticket,) a Prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—sold to a Raftsman, at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. April 15—3t

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. January 18—tf.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 8—w3m

PITTSBURGH

COMB MANUFACTORY

PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced business at the house lately occupied by John I. Kay & Co., being No. 95 Market street, near Liberty street, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of MOCK SHELL, TORTOISE SHELL, BRAZILIAN SHELL, IVORY, and HORN COMBS, of a variety of Patterns and Sizes—of his own manufacture. He also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of fashionable *JEWELRY,* consisting of Breast Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Neck-Laces, Ever Pointed Pencils, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B.—Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner.—The highest price given for Horns. April 1, 1831.—2mF

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street,

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded

AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,

Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure,* and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.

CHAS. AVERY & CO.

March 11—3m.

150 TONS Tennessee and Ohio Pig Metal, of good quality, for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

March 11.—tf

TO LET,

A HOUSE on Penn street, near the corner of Hand street. Inquire of REES R. JONES, Tobacconist.

April 5, 1831—3t.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, April 7, 1831.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Arsenal for building *Stone Walls,* and for *laying Bricks* at this post, during the present year. Also, for supplying *Stone, Lime,* and from one hundred and fifty, to *three hundred thousand hard burnt Bricks,* and a quantity of *Coping Bricks* of a peculiar form.

Specifications and estimates of the foregoing work will be prepared by the 15th instant, and those who wish to offer for either the work or materials, are requested to call at my office.

R. L. BAKER,
April 8, 1831.—3t. *Major U. S. Army.*

W. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞ Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.

April 8—3mo.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. *April* 1, 1831.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 2d day of May, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
April 8—3t Treasurer and Clerk.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

PURDON'S DIGEST of the Laws of Pennsylvania, up to the year 1830. Last edition.

PETERS'S CONDENSED REPORTS of Cases of the Supreme Court of the United States, Vol. 3; lately received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market, near Fourth street. April 5—4t

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

DOCTOR SELLERS has removed his office from No. 64 to No. 56, Fourth street.

April 1.—w3m.

STRAY MARE.—Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, near Johnson's mill, on Peters creek, on the 26th ultimo, a BLACK MARE, supposed to be four years old; about 14 hands high; marked with a snip on her nose, and has had a severe kick on a hip: no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN PAYNE

April 15—3t*

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF FIRST QUALITY LAND, situate on Rushy Run, in Luzerne township Fayette county, containing nearly 400 acres, of which about 150 acres are cleared, and the rest in fine woodland, with a considerable portion of good meadow ground, watered by several small streams. The buildings on it consist of a good dwelling house, barn and out houses. It is about five miles from Brownsville, and the road from Uniontown to Crawford's ferry, on the Monongahela, runs directly through it. It is also convenient to places of worship, in a finely settled and improved country, and presents altogether one of the most desirable tracts in the Redstone settlement. The terms will be made easy, and on payment of part of the purchase money, time will be given for the residue. The tract is at present principally in the tenure of Edward Eaglen; but further information will be given by Stephen Darlington, Esq., in the neighborhood, or by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN.

March 29, 1831—w3m

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

NOTICE!

P. CONNOLY has removed from Market to Liberty street, to the house formerly occupied by N. W. Presly, and nearly opposite to Isaac Harris's, where he is receiving and daily opening a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the *most reduced prices.*

April 1—w3t.

Tilt Hammered Shovels and Spades.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

Waters' Manufactures.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

TO LET, a large and commodious Store Room and Office attached, situate on Market street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by P. Mulvany, as a cabinet ware room. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of ASA WATERS, Liberty street, or at the Book Store of JOHN I. KAY & Co., No 51 Market street.

April 5.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & Patterson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the above mentioned firm, or the firm of Smith, Gammel & Co. will please to call on A. H. Smith, in Bolivar, who is duly authorised to settle the same.—March 29, 1831.

A. H. SMITH,
H. S. PATTERSON.

April 12, 1831.—3t

DR. JOHN W. BURRELL has Removed his Office from the Diamond, and taken the house formerly occupied by the family, No. 82 Third street, between Market and Wood streets.

April 12, 1831—4*

CROCKER & CO.

Commission Merchants,

NUMBER FIFTY-ONE NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the purchase and sale of *WOOL,* and liberal advances made on consignments.—*References*—

Messrs. J. G. HARKER & Co., *Philadelphia.*
" BALDWIN & FORBES, *New York.*
" PARKER & STEVENS, } *Boston.*
" LIVERMORE & RENDALL, }

March 18, 1831.—tw3m

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connexion for the transaction of the

Grocery & Commission Business generally,

Under the firm of ESTEP & QUINBY, and have taken the premises, No. 137 Wood street.—They intend to keep a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, which will be sold at fair prices for cash, or exchanged for country produce.—Advances made on consignments. JOSEPH ESTEP,

WILLIAM QUINBY.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1831.—6w

DANCING SCHOOL,

AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOM.

HENRY ANDERSON'S Dancing School for the Second Quarter will commence on Friday, the 22d of April next. Parents and others who wish to patronise him, will please make their wishes known by the 16th of the same month, at which time his first quarter will expire. Terms $8 per scholar. March 15, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE,

A FINE BODY OF LANDS, consisting of 15 tracts, or about 5000 acres, situate 3 to 4 miles from the town of Indiana, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. These lands being the first surveys made in that county under the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, so early as 1773, were then selected for their choice quality, and particularly for their abundance of meadow ground; Crooked Creek and part of Twolick running directly thro' them. The greater part of them are tenanted under improving leases, and the thriving town of Indiana, with the vicinity of the new state improvements, render them a desirable object for the investment of money in landed property. Further information will be given by Daniel Stanard, Esq. in Indiana, who will show the lands, or Thomas White, Esq.; and the terms, which will be accommodating to a purchaser of the whole body together, will be fully made known by the subscriber, in Philadelphia. H. D. GILPIN.

March 29, 1831—w3m

HATTERS' FURS

AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No. 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms. JAMES WILSON.

Jan. 28.—wtf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 8, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Forty-Eight Number Lottery---Six drawn Ballots,---*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		5,000
2	2,500		4,000
2	2,000		3,000
2	1,500		5,000
5	1,000		2,500
5	500		4,200
42	100		2,520
42	60		2,100
42	50		3,360
84	40		8,400
420	20		51,660
5166	10		
17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, - 5 00 | Eighths, - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. April 12, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 8, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 23d of APRIL, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Forty-Eight Number Lottery—Six Drawn Ballots.—*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

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1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		2,628
2	2,500		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
2	1,500		3,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
420	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

April 12, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 8, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, APRIL 23d, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Forty-Eight Number Lottery---Six Drawn Ballots.—*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		2,628
2	2,500		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
2	1,500		3,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
120	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17236 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.

Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

April 12, 1831.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG.
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

GEORGE A. COOK Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1---3mo

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge, who are exclusively authorised to make engagements for the concern.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

March 18, 1831.—2m

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.---tf

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL GORMLY has removed his office to the room in the Diamond, over the office of Messrs. Selden and Simpson.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1831.—3t.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER.

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831---t14J

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.---tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE.
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8---3mo

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.---tf.

DUNLAP'S PAINTING

OF

CHRIST REJECTED,

IS now being exhibited at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, where it will remain a FEW WEEKS.

This universally and justly admired picture represents the *Rejection of our Saviour, by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People*, when brought to them by Pilate, from the Judgment Hall. The subject, which is illustrated with great force and beauty, is found in the following passage of the Sacred Writings:

"And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor. Pilate said unto them, What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all said unto him, let him be crucified. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, his blood be on us and on our children."—*St. Matthew, chap.* 27.

"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the *gorgeous* robe; and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man. When the Chief Priests therefore and Officers saw him, they cried out, saying, crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him and crucify him, for I find no fault in him."—*St. John, chap.* 19.

☞In this splendid Painting, which occupies upwards of 200 *square feet of canvass*, nearly 200 figures are introduced. In composition, perspective, coloring, and general effect, it is much superior to any historic production yet exhibited in this city, and merits the reputation and success that have hitherto attended it.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORIA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at half past 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

April 8, 1831.

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830---tf

PITTSBURGH

Academic Seminary,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET,

INTENDED for the education of youth, in English, French, Classical, and Mathematical Literature, preparatory for Mercantile, Mechanical, and Professional pursuits.

In this institution, young gentlemen shall be solidly and expeditiously prepared for the Counting House, and University. Gentlemen preparing for the Profession of Law or Medicine, shall have every assistance afforded them, for the speedy attainment of the Greek and Latin languages. The English department is attended to during the customary school hours; the Classical, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Mouls is engaged in the French department.

Popular lessons on Book Keeping are given daily.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is in the institution an interesting class of young ladies, who are taught separately. A separate, but convenient Room, communicating with the school, will be open on the 2d Monday of April, for the reception of a limited number, who shall have all the advantages of instruction, without the inconvenience of any intercourse with the other pupils.—Terms made known at the Seminary. M. M'SHARRY, *Principal.*

March 22, 1831.—tf

TO BE LET,

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

April 8, 1831 ---tf

APPLICATIONS to Doctors HAYS & DENNY, may be made at Doctor Mowry's house, No. 34 in the Diamond. Ap. 1—6t

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysteries, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50	
do. do.	do. fine,	3 25 a 3 75	
do. do.	do. common,	2 25 a 3 00	
LETTER do.	do. hot press,	3 75 a 4 00	
do. do.	do. common,	2 50 a 3 25	
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,	2 37 a 5 25	
WRAPPING do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do. do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do. do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	do.	2 00
do. do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.			25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,		31¼ a 75	
BORDERS,	do.	12½ a $2 50	

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 8—w3m.

150

BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829---tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET.

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

BRONZE AND DRAB COLORED PUMPS

GEORGE ALBREE informs his friends and customers, that he has Removed to Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, two doors above Fifth, where he is opening a general assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, consisting of Ladies' Bronze and Black Morocco, Lasting, and Leather Boots and Shoes, of various patterns; Misses', Children's and Infant's Boots and Shoes of different colors, with Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Shoes, and Pumps, which are offered low, at Wholesale or Retail.

Pittsburgh April 5.—1m&w1m

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'nrs*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given

February 18—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	½	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh	45

American Gold, ½ per cent. premium

Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount

GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.